SOCIETY WEDDED TO POKER GANOVAS KIL

Matrons and Maids Alike Indulge in the National Game.

CONGRESSMEN ITS PATRONS

The Jack Pot and the Ten Pot Go Hand-u-Hand in Upper-Tendom-Society Buds Among the Experts-Poker Parties to the Suburbs-

Poker playing in Washington society amounts to a fine art.

The devotees of the game are to be enumerated in overpowering numbers among those who occupy "the seats of the mighty."

That Congressmen should indulge in a vast amount of poker playing is not a mutter of astonisi Washington but that the fashionable women of the city should be given over to poker playing, with in many cases, inlimits for the jack poss, is matter to make the thoughtful pause and do comiderable thinking

Time was, of course, when our grandmothers and their grandmothers before then played all night, handling the cards by the light of sputtering dips. It would seem that the whirliging of time had brought this crace back again, and firedy implanted in the present day and generation of Washin the present day am a generation of the ingion fushionables a fundaces for cards quite equal to that possessed by those old dames of the past generation. The pasteboard kings, queens and jacks have evidentity not been relegated to the limbo of periwigs, powdered hair and moth

A few years ago, when a fashionable n, at whose bouse Army and Navy officers found a favorite gathering place for playing poker, completely impovershed a young fellow, a member of the Metro-politan Club, the club rose at the audacity of the proceedings, and after compelling the woman to refund the young fellow's fortune, gave her until sundown to quit Washington forever. It caused no end of a sensation at the time, but soon blew over, and people have almost forgotten it Nevertheless, the Woman at whose house the playing was done has never dared to resume residence here.

Until last winter certain of the officers' families stationed at the Arsenal had one of the fashionable poker clubs meet regularly at their quarters. Play can high, and so did the talk concerning the amounts of money that changed bands, and the late, or rather early, hours at which the poker

This commp floated to the commandant's ears, and when he learned that 4 a. m was the time when the members of the ciub left the argenal and returned to their homes in the city, he issued an order that after that date poker playing would be in-definitely suspended in those officers' quarers, and that visitors, however, fashions tie, must leave the arsenal gates prior to 4

The most famous rendezvous of the poker ciobs of the fashionable women of this city for some years past has been at Deer Park. Md., where a large Washington comingent has always gathered. Matters finally reached a crisis, and poker playing among the fushionable at Deer Park received a black eye, because of certain bigh banded proceedings for several nights rutning. The botel proprietor then made a role that for the remainder of that sea son no more delusive games of poker were to be allowed at Deer Park. One of the tadies who was especially well known was further told that she must pack bag and and remove elsewhere and not return.

consett has also been a favorite re treat for the fashionable women who play fine game of poker. One of these Washington women, a widow, is accredited with having, during the course of several little games the past summer, cleared sufficient to pay her board bill for the entire season

One of the devotees of poker gave last ason a lunction that has since become mous. She is the wife of a naval officer and issued invitations for a poker party and luncheds The invitations read "Fro 11 a. m. to 5 p m." All the debutantes of the season were invited, but whether or not there was collusion among the mothers of those same girls the season's "buds" were decidedly to the fore. The story runs that the hostess made the cost of her lunchesn and 49 cents to boot, while several of her guests departed homeward after 5 o'clock with well lined pocketbooks.

On the same block lives the leader of all the fpationable poker clubs in Washington Her house has for years been the gather ing place of the players, and interesting stories are afkat concerning fierce games which have been played there.

On one occasion several men at the Metopolitan Club connected a "score" for this lady. They gravely informed her that since the passage of the law prohibiting poker playing in Washington her house had been shadowed by private detectives, with a view to raiding it and having the whole affair up in the police court. The result was magical. For a week or ten days there after the house was as dark and silent as the grave, while the poker players who had been wont to gather there in social mood fairly held their breath with foreboding. Then somehow it got out that had been played upon them all by those festive Metropolitan clubmen, and indows were no longer darkened nor were the hearthstones cold.

Last season it became the fad for parties to go from here to Alexandria and spend ng playing poker at one of the eafes of that city. That men should go to Alexandria to indoige in poker playing was not to be wondered at, because of the taxity of the Virginia law in regard to all such matters. But that fashionable women should follow suit and consider it re nd of a lark, instead of playing cards in their own elegantly appointed houses to Washington, to go to Alexandria and spend three or four hours at poker in a cafe which in this or any other large city would certainly not be ranked as first-class. scens inexplicable. Do it they did, how-ever, and got gossipped about no end in

orse, while high stakes are the the fashionables. Such things have been heard of as card parties at which not a minister was mortally wounded and I penny changed hands.

party took place at the residence of a it seems impossible. I certainly would wisdow living on one of the broad west know if the prime minister was fatally end avenues. Among the players wa the beautiful wife of a Senator, who is her senior by many years. The Senator's wife became so involved in the game that she was obliged to let her hosband know of the of affairs He paid his wife's "debt of honor," but he raised a storm about it and gave the hosters a heated expression of his opinion. He threatened to make the whole affair publicif anything of the kind ever occurred again. The friendship be tween the widow and the Senator's wife

Wanted by Philadelphia Police. John Wembach, a colored man about twenty-eight years of age, who is supposed to be in Washington, is wanted by the Philadelphia authorities. He stabbed a man in a dronken row and the injured

Continued from First Page. instance before the local magistrates at Verham.

THE MCOLEBER'S BOAST.

After the Crime He Exclaimed, "I Have Fulfilled My Mission."

Madrid, Aug. 8 .- After the crime had been committed the munierer exclaimed, "I have fulfilled my mission." The assassin is about twenty-eight years of age. He is of middle height and wears

eyeglasses. After his arrest he was cool and appar ently unconcerned. He says frequently that be in an anarchist. He states that the an-archists of Barcelona are friendly to bim. He traveled in France, Belgium and Engand returned to Madrid in July, after having served eighteen months' im nent in Lucerne for being the author of revolutionary proclamations

He declares that he entertained no personal hatred of Senor Canovas and that his shooting him was a political

The lody of the prime minister will be embaimed and be accorded the honors of that of a marshal killed in a campaign. Preparations are being made for a dous demonstration

At a late hour tonight there is no shate ment of the excitement and indignation caused by the nurder. Great precautions are being taken to

safeguard the passage of the royal train from Sau Sebastian to Madrid when the queen regent returns.

SENOR SAGASTA'S OFFER.

Literal Leader Places Himself at the Order of the Queen. Madrid, Aug. 8 .- Sevor Sagasta, the

Liberal leader, has sent a dispatch to the I have heard with deep pain of the

crime which has thrown us all in mourning. I place myself at the orders of the govat and the queen." A REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.

Canovas Assassinated While An-

archists Were Denouncing Htm. Paris, Aug. 8 .- At the moment of the asosination of Prime Minister Canovas the anerchists of this city were assembled at the Theatre de la Republique to protest against what they termed the unjustifiable severity with which they are treated it Spain. A number of violent speeches were made. One of the speakers, a Spaniard, named Marmol, demanded the death of Senor Canovas

CUBAN PATRICIS REJOICE.

Gen. Sanguilly Says That Canavos' Death Means Cuba's Freedom.

assassination of Senor Canovas was received by the Cuban colony in this city wounds with great joy, "Weyler's reign of terror is over. Cuba is free," they cried.

At the Hotel Habana, which is occupied principally by officers and those who rave reintives in the war, the news was loudly heered. People ran about the house shouting the report to those who had retired to their rooms. Cheers for Cuba libre were of any alteration of state affairs. given.

Gen. Julio Sanguilly said: "The death of Canovas brings the end of the war in sight. It is a great deal to our cause, and means as much as many months of hard figuring. Canovas' death means the downfall of the party. Sagasta will at once cominto power. This sudden change of parties may cause a civil war in Spain.

Sagasta's first move will undoubtedly be to recall Weyler. In fact, Weyler's reign of terror is at an end Martinez Campos will be sent back to Cuba, and he will carry fall instructions to offer autonomy.

omy, and will not stop there. If it is to give up the island at once. The man | ment than really exists. who killed Canovas little knew of the vas doing Cubn and the many crimes he was avenging. He has rid Cuba of two of her most hated enemies and brought the end of the war in sight. Canovas' death means Coba's freedom."

SAGASTA'S LIFE IN DANGER.

Anarchists Said to Have Also De-

termined Upon His Death. London, Aug. 8.-The fact that the Spanish government has taken control of the telegraph wires in Spain causes some confusion in the details of the assassing tion of Senor Canovas, and in the events which followed. It is variously stated that Gen. Agcarraga, minister of war, and Senor Con-Gayon, minister of the interior, have been appointed prime minister ad

One correspondent reports that Send Canovas was unconscious for two hours before his death, while another declares that he was conscious all the time, and that his dying exclamation of "Viva Espana" was uttered because he believed that his assawin was a Cuban.

It is also reported from some sources that an attempt was made by waiters and visitors at the bath to lynch the assassin and that he was rescued, pale and trembling by detectives.

Detectives have been present in Santa Agueda in considerable force ever since Senor Canovas went there, the government being aware that at a meeting anarchists, held early in July, it was determined that Senor Canovas should be rdered before August 15, and Senor Sagasta before August 30.

DE LOME'S VAIN HOPE.

Refuses to Believe That the Premier Is Dead.

Lenox, Mass., Aug. 8. Senor Dunuy de Lome, the Spanish minister, was seen at his country place in Lenox this evening. He was greatly shocked at the news of the assassination of the prime minister. He said:

through the Spanish legation at Wash ington. It says that Senor Canovas was minister was mortally wounded and 1 do not believe he was hurt. I cannot sensons since an all-day card believe the press dispatches are true. wounded. The press reports are exag-

. Senor De Lome read to the correspond ent his cablegram, received from Madrid. which had been forwarded by Count Datary of the Spanish legation at Washington It said:

"Canovas was shot at several times this afternoon at Santa Agueda, near San Sebastian, by an Italian, who seems to have been without associates. The culprit was arrested. The attack seems to have been without political contrivance or premedi-tation. There is peace in Spain." Senor de Lome said that this was all the

information be had. He added "The disputch does not say that Canovas was injured. As the telegraph offices here are closed, I can expect no further information from Madrid tonight. When asked what the political effect

would be in Spain and on the Cubar

"The Queen Regent lives and rules with Canovas living; she rules if he is dead. If Canovas is dead, the queen will ap-point his successor. The death of Canovas would leave the Conservative party with-out a leader. Canovas was absolute leader of the Conservatives the ruling party. He stood alone, without a rival or equal in political power. His death would be no estimable loss to Spain."

Senor De Lome said Canovas was his warm personal friend, and that their dip-locatic relations had always been of the most pleasant nature.

A TALK WILL WOODFORD.

He Says It Is Too Early to Express His Views.

New York, Aug. 8 .- A London dispatch to the Press quotes Minister Woodford, en route to Spain, as saying of Canovas' assassinution:

"It is too soon to express any views as to the effect which the regreltable death of Senor Canovas will have upon current questions. It will not affect my movements, however, unless it becomes my duty to reach Spain as soon as possible, in order to express to the Spanish government the synapathy of the American Government."

INTERVIEW WITH VALENCIA. Spanish Ambassador to England

Upon the Assassination.

London, Aug. 8.-In an interview this efternoon the Count de Casa Valencia, the Spanish ambasendor in this city, who was a brother-in-law of Senor Canovas and his intimate friend, said that he had received a brief telegram announcing the fact that Senor Canovas had been shot prior to the receipt of the message from the Duke of Tetuan. He was not then aware of the death of Senor Canovas, for he said be thought there was some hope derivable from the dispatch of the Duke, which was thred later than his private dispatch, and which emanated from San Sebastian, instead of Madrid. He said that he had wired asking for further information, but had received no reply. He added: "It seems to me that there is somethin

very assuring in the sentence in the Duke's nessage about tranquility being maintain ed, which certainly would not be the case if the assessin's oldect had been fully car ried out."

A MESSAGE FROM TETUAN.

Says the Assassination Is Without Any Political Significance,

London, Aug. 8.-The Spanish embassy in this city has received a telegram from the Puke of Tetuan, Spanish minister of foreign affairs, which, translated, reads

The prime minister, who was staying at the Sulphur haths of Santa Agueda, has been the object of an infamous criminal act. An individual who appears to be an Italian, who was also staying at the es-New York, Aug. 8 .- The news of the tablishment, fired several shots from a

The criminal was taken in the very act. He protests that he had no accomplices. Everything appears to show that the deed was one of an anarchist and without any political significance whatever.

Perfect tranquility reigns in the whole of Spain, and there is not the least symptom

A telegram from Lyons says that the newspaper. Express, printed last week an interview with an Italian aparchist who declared that an anarchist blow at Sepor Canovas had been long prepared and that an opportunity was only awaited to deliver it.

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS.

The Assassination Regarded as a Henvy Blow to Spain.

London, Apr. 8 .- The Standard, commeeting on the assossination of Prime "Sagasta will begin by offering auton- Minister Canovas, says that foreign powers and the revolt in the Spanish colonies bot accepted, and the persuasions of Gen.
Campos are of no use, he will go a step further. Who knows but he may offer bostlity to the constitution and govern-

"They will see in the assassination that Spain is the prey of internal dissensions. and, therefore, less to be feared in such conflict as she has been engaged in. It will be for Spain, herself, to relat the ption by acting with promptitude and vigor against the murderer and his

The Morning Post regards the loss of Senor Canovas as a heavy blow to Spain involving the probability of a revival of her domestic uncertainties, while her colopust affairs and her relations with the United States are still causing anxiety.

The Daily News says: "Death dealt kindly by him, relieving him of the personal humiliation of the inevitable failure of Spain's colonial administration, which he was not powerful enough to perform. The future is dark for Spain. This barbarous murder has removed one of the few men who were able to carry on the government amid the awful difficulties with

The Daily Mail says: "The Bismarck dealing with the colonies, but he cannot be reproached for his attitude to foreign na tions. A diplomatist who could guide his country so admirably through its difficulties, arising from the overbearing and impertment attitude of the United States

serves warm praise for this feat alone. The Chronicle considers the beloous act a dire blow at the cause of freedom. It will, it says, rouse all the forces of reaction and will tie the Czar and Kaiser more closely together in their desire to repress reaso able liberty. It will also give the base sort of British Tories an opportunity for lauding the virtues of a firm and resolute

government. The Times says: "The degree of con istency that Senor Canovas exhibited during his protracted public career, wou do credit to a party politician of any country, and was probably unique in the modern history of Spain. In him Spain loses her best and most capable states

SKETCH OF THE DEAD PREMIER. A Prominent Figure in Politics for Over Forty Years.

Don Antonio Canovas del Castillo was born at Majaga in 1828. His father was a school teacher and his mother a wash woman. He entered public life as editor of La Patria, an organ of Senor Rice Rosas, in which Canovas defended conservative ideas. In 1854 he was elected deputy for Malaga, and since that year he has never ceased to be a memb Cortes. As charge d'affaires in Rome in 1856 he drew up the historical memo-randum upon the relations of Spain with the Holy See which served as a basis for

He was then named successively governo of Cadiz in 1855, director general of the administration in 1858, and under secretary of state for the interior in 1861. 1865 he was appointed minister of the colonies in the cabinet presided over by Gen. O'Donnell. It was then that Canovas revealed his superiority over most of the Spanish statesmen. At that early date he showed that he looked upon the colonial problem as one whose solution was most pressing, but this very fact makes him the more responsible before history for his failure in solving it, although more than

any other statesman, he had the authority and the power to impose his will upon those who systematically opposed any measure which night directly or indirectly tend to relieve the colonies from political and economic oppression by the mother country. Cancy proposed in 1865 to establish reforms in the Antilles, and to that effect he convoked what was called the junta de informacion, which met at Madrid from 1865 to 1867. The Cuban delegates to the junta expressed the gravity of the situa referms. Their advice was totally ignored and the result was the Cuban revo-

It has not been definitely determined whether or not Canovas was always faithrol to Queen Isabella. He was accused ful to Queen Isabelia. He was accused of conspiring with those who wished to place the Duke de Montpensier upon the Spanish throne. The scheme having failed, Canovas went to Pams and became resonciled with Queen Isabella. He presided over the education of young Don Alfonso, then Prince of Asturias, and inspired him with comparatively liberal ideas. He was the soul of the the soul of the movement which resulted in the proclamation of Alfonso XII, as King of Spain, by Gen. Martinez Campoe, at Sagunto, on December 31, 1874. Canovas then assumed power, and was con-firmed in the premiership by the young king, while still in Paris.

As the prime minister of the restored monarchy, Canovas deserted his comparatively Liberal antecedents. He abrogated the law for civil marriage, restricted the right of esseciation, abolished the liberty of learning, deprived of their chairs at the university such menus Salmeron, Castellar and others, some of whom were tanished, and consented to the return of the Jesuits to Spain. The concordat of 1851, with the

Holy Sec, was re-established.
With the exception of an interval of a few months in 1871, when Gen. Jovellar was called to office, Canovas continued holding the premiership until February 1879, when, upon the return of Gen Martinez Campos from Cuba, Canovas retired from office, to assume it again becomber 30, in that year, retaining it until February, 1881. Within this time the Carlos war was ended, and the Cubun insurrection was brought to a close. The Catholic religion was declared the national religion, although the worship in private of other sects was tolerated, and so neither the Catholics not the followers of other religious were satisfied. In January, 1884, after the collapse of

the Posada Herrera cabinet, Canovas was again called to office, and he then showed more marked tendency to reactionary

In the summer of 1885 Capovas needed. o exercise all his authority to prevent a war with Germany, as a result of the seizure of the Islands of Ponape and Yap. off the Caroline archiepelago, by two German men-of-war. In the defense of the interests of Spain Canovas drew up a memoranda on her rights in the Caroline Islands, which was pronounced a marvel of erudition.

In November, 1885, King Alfonso died, and, fearing a republican uprising, Canovas had a secret meeting with Sagasta, at the Pardo, at which an understanding was reached between the rival leaders, by which, in the interest they claimed, of the monarchy, both agreed always to acc in a friendly manner toward each other, and peacefully take turns in power, until the king's successor reached his or her malority.

Canovas was in the opposition until June, 1890, when Sagasta resigned, and, faithful to their agreement, advised the Queen to cm³ Canovas. During this new term of Canovas' rule, the colonial problem acquired its utmost gravity. The economic agitation in Cuba became intensy. Cuban commissioners went to Madrid, but their request for reforms in the island's tariff administration were unliceded

In December, 1892, Canovas resigned. During Sagasta's succeeding administration Canovas' opposition was the cause of the failure of the colonial reform projected by Minister Maura, which as is generally known would have postponed, if it had not completely averted the Cuban war. Called to office again, and now for the last time, in March, 1895, shortly after the beginning of the war, his administration was an uninterrupted series of contradictions which ardly commend him as a statesman.

THE EFFECT UPON CUBA.

Possible Influence of the Assassina-

tion Upon the War. The death of the premier, Cabovas, when taken in connection with the policy he was pursuing with reference to Cuba. would naturally be welcome news from the point of view of war and revenges. It was, of course, desirable that an expression of opinion on the death, or rather its effect, should be had from death of Canovas meant a change in the members of the Cuban junta, in this city, of which Senor Quesada is in charge with Mr. Albertini as secretary. of these gentlemen are out of town, and will not return here for a few days yet-The view sof Col. Aguierre, who is a native-

born patriot, are given below. Senor Dupuy De Lome, Spanish minister, and most of his staff were not in the city, the minister being at Lenox, Mass., for

the summer. The members of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate who have given his matter most attention are also not in town just now. Representative Hitt. whose epinions are also valuable in matters of foreign policy, is at his home in litinois. It may be interesting to restate, now, briefly the recent history of Senor Castillo. He was the leader of the Conservative party, enjoying the full confidence of the ent, and in full sympathy her policy toward Cuba. He was a firm supporter of Weyler, in the methods of that commander in the prosecution of his war o' extermination in Cuba.

It was due to the stand of Castillo for Weyler that the latter was not recalled at he time of the recent ministerial crisis, which resulted from an encounter of the Duke of Tetuan with a member of the Liberal party. As a result of that encoun ter the Liberals refused to participate in the Cortes. This precipitated a crisis, and gasta, the leader of the Liberals, and others to a conference. Sagasta insisted upon th retirement of Tetuan, and also, it is understood, upon the retirement of Weyler. The conference with the premier, in whom she had the fullest confidence, refused to sub mit to these demands.

failure of Weyler's recent campaign for which so much was promised and ex pected, had put Weyler in bad odor with the minister, and it is stated that his recall was certain if a Spanish general of sufficient standing could be found who would be willing to take his place.

It is very probable that the death of the premier, even should he be succeeded by another Conservative, will result in the recall of Weyler. It may be remarked, however, that, while party lines are sharply drawn in Spain upon questions of domes policy, and as to the proper conduct of foreign affairs, so far as the Cuban ques tion is concerned, Liberals and Conservatives alike agree in an unrelenting de hold on to the Island so long as it is possible.

It would appear that the Cuban leaders, while gratified at the removal from the stage of an actual foe, have yet to contend with the possibility of a more cruel and vindictive premier MR. MCKINLEY NOTIFIED.

He Refuses to Make Any Comments

Upon the Assassination.

Plattsburg, N. Y., Aug. 8,-President Mo-

A National Scourge.

The Brain Worker Most Liable.

There is a scourge going over the land, and it selects for its vic. hims the active man, the business man, the brain worker, the student, the clerk, and all those whose nervous system is impaired. Were it confined to one class of people alone, we could better afford to pass it over in silence, but it has become so universal and so broadinate in its destructive course that it is time to sound a warning.

ex austed Nervous Vi ality

Is entering our very best homes, it is breaking down our peaceful families and sowing the seed of destruction in our children; it is wrecking the intellects of our brightest and most promising minds. It is the worst plague that ever visited this fair earth, and has slate more noble men and women than the worst scourge of yellow fever or smallpox that ever ragid.

Dr. Walker

1411 Penna. Avc. Adj. Willard's Hotel, Who by study and investigation understands this class of diseases, and who he lead avthis class of diseases, and who by long ex-perience and continuous success has dis-covered the perfect treatment to cure, is the objection to whom all sufferers should apply.

\$5.00 A MONTH is the highest fee charged, medicines in cluded.

Daily office hours, 10 to 5; Menday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, till 8 p. m., Sunday, 10 to 12.

49 CONSULTATION FREE. -68

Sinley refused to make any comments or statement when notified of the assassination of Prime Minister Canovas this evening. He said he knew none of the particulars, and the feed in itself was too horrifying to comment upon.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S VIEWS.

Does Not Think Canovas' Death Will Change Spain's Policy.

It was between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday evening when the Department of State received information of the death or Senor Canovas, and soon afterward a representative of The Times called on Secretary Sherman, and asked him what he thought the political results will be from the assassination.

"The death of any one man," said the Secretary, "very seldom affects a political party in power. It seems to me that in tius case the effect, if there should be any, would be to strengthen the Canovas party. It will eren will add strength." It will create sympathy, and that

"Will a message of condolence be sent to the Spanish government?" "I presume so. That, of course, rests entirely with the President, but I believe

it is customary in such cases to send a

essage. Yes, I think a message will be

sent ton errow." (Monday.) Will special instructions to Minister Woodford be necessary if there should be plete change of the Spanish ministry." "I don't think so," said Mr. Sherman has his instructions, and he is to deal with the Spanish government and not with olitical parties. He will use his own judgment as to attending the funeral of Senor Canovas I do not see now how any change in the ministry can affect or render necessary any change in Gen. Wood-

ford's instructions. What, in your opinion, Mr. Sherman, ill be the effect of the death of Senor Canovas on the Cuban situation?" 'If I answered that question, it would be a guess, and I do not want to make

'Does it appear to you that Spain is getting near the end of her resources." Perhaps so, but it also seems to me that the Cubans are about at the end of theirs. I do not know what effect the death of Semir Canovas will have on the Spanish government, but the tendencies of the Spanish people are toward a re-public, and I think that it will not be a long time before Spain has a republican had it on two occasions. In fact, the tendency of most of the European governments is toward republican government. The most pronounced of these are Italy,

Belgium, and England, while France has Another official connected with the State ministry, and that the liberals will come

into power. "If this should be the case," he sald, in means that the war in Cuba is about over, and that Cuba will have her inde-

Senor Dunny de Lome, the Spanish min-

pendence."

iger to this country, is at Lenox, Mass. and all the secretaries and attaches are out of the city and could not be seen last night. Rubber Loots a Sloop. A thief entered the cabin of the sloop Bessie, now lying at the foot of the

fine shotgun, the property of Capt. Fred. The Joaquin Miller Report.

Eleventh-street wharf, and took a very

Slug Forty-seven What is that's taking you so long? Slug Sixty-eight (who has never seen any of Joaquin Miller's manuscript before) Blamed if I know. It seems to be a corespondence from the Klokndike, but that's only a guess. All I'm certain of is that

'm setting it up according to copy. (Subsequently turns out the following: Hunsuw Qifg. Znlq gg Iggg. - Xo w?lwoqgbq & nennes ljxxenu mzztat ucmg vpvci E lwcept)(ory oe lat mmmmm hi Klonl ike. Pzzz bwbjimemie old Xukon etc.)-Clicago Tribune.

Big Crowd at Chapel Point Not

withstanding the Rain. Sharp at 9:30 the River Queen left yes-erday for Chapel Point with a crowd on board that filled the boat to its utmost capacity, without overcrowding. The comcany took care that the boat should not be over-crowded.

The rain in the morning somewhat marred the pleasure of the trip, but for-tunately the weather cleared up before the boat arrived at the Point, and a

The afternoon was probably the most lelightful Sunday afternoon spent this year bright and sunny without being unpleas-antly warm, and the sunset, viewed from the boat, was magnificent. After repeated requests the Marshall Hall Steamboat Company has decided to allow the River Queen to run to Chapel Point on Tuesdays and Thursdays for the rest of the season, as well as on Sundays, so that every one may have a chance to take this deligniful trip.

rious day was spent.

It is always gratifying to receive testi-monials for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and when the indorsement is from a physician it is especially so. "There is no more satisfactory or effective remedy than Chamberiain's Colic, Chojera and Djarrhoea Remedy," writes Dr. B. E. Robey, physician and pharmacist, of Olney, Mo.; and, as he has used the Remedy in his own family and sold it in his drug store for six years, he should certainly know, For sale by Henry Evans, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, 938 F street; Connecticut avenue and S street northwest, and 1428 Maryland avenue northeast. dorsement is from a physician it is espe

THE PLUTOCRAT'S POWER

Dr. Kent's Review of Undemoeratic Educational Institutions.

Private Weath Creates and Therefore Assumes to Control Universities-The Dismissal of Audrews Characterized as Dirty Work-The Professor's Stand.

The Rev. Dr. Alexander Kent, the eloquent paster of the People's Church, Typographical Tempie, delivered a sermon yesterday morning whose sentiments, some limes political and at all times philosophical, were many times applauded by the audience. His subject was "Our Universities and Our Millionaires," a theme which when unnounced immediately suggested Brown Uni-versity and what the gold standard peo-

ple did to its silver professor.

An interesting treasment of Dr. Kent's subject was his collation of various editorials on the dismissal of Prof. Andrews. The sermon in part was as follows:

One of the stock arguments of press and pulpit in favor of unlimited private wealth has been the somewhat numerous inances in which this wealth has been freely used in the furtherance of vital public interests. Not a few of the great educational institutions of the country we their existence to the munificent gifts of a few very wealthy men. The Girards. Tufts, Vanderbilts, Cornells, Stanfords, Hop kins, Rockefellers, and others have, it has been felt, shown so broad a spirit of Pherality and wisdom, as to quite justify the industrial system under which such vast private accumulations and gifts were possible. But in recent years, as the teaching of these colleges and universi-ties has come to deal more directly with the great questions of production and dis-tribution and to concern itself more and more about the ethical element in political economy, these men of great wealth have been showing a disposition to claim a sort of property right in these institutions. As private weslth created or endowed them, they seem to assume private wealth has a right to control and direct them to its own behoof.
At all events they have been exercising

the power whether they assumed the right or not. We all remember what a stir was made when Prof. Bemis, of Chicago University, advocated a ownership of gas works when the Standard Oil Company was interested in the local monopoly. It was denied, of course, that Prof. Benis' dismissal was due to this, and an attempt was made to show that he was discharged for "the good of the service," as they say here in Washington when they wish to make a political removal. But the evidence was clear and conclusive that Prof. Bemis' attitude on social and economic questions was at the root of the trouble. Heresy on this matter was all the evidence of incom-petency wanted by any of wealth's minions. Prof. Bemis' case had hardly ceased to be a subject for public discuss President Andrews, of Brown University, was dismissed for a kindred reason. Presi dent Andrews incorred the enmity of the gold standard men during the late cam paign, because of his pronounced bimetal lism, and his undisguised hostility to the gold standard policy.

Weighing the grounds of justification for the dismissal of Prof. Andrews, Dr.

Kent said, in conclusion: The rights of individual men are determined by the requirements of their Their individual business should be determined and regulated by the rights and necessities of the whole social body. It is their low view of the right of selfprotection commonly held that has ruled the trustees of Brown University. It was this that shaped their demand that President Andrews should not pursue a course that tended to alieniate wealthy men and diminish the revenues of the college.

The Hartford Courant has some pertinent words on this point. It says: "For the last quarter-century the average college president has been devoting the most and the best of his time to seeing how he rould get the money of the millionaire It would prove a mighty interesting course in economics and in morals if those edu cated and p-reeptive instructors, heads of the great institutions of learning, would now devote a few years to seeing how the millionaires themselves got their money end to calighten the youth of the land on

"This, we venture to say, would do a good

that would many times outbalance any

the subject.

harm that President Andrews might do with his silver fallacies. The sycophantic course of some college promoters toward men who become rich by methods that are without justification has been a big facto in the demoralization that now prevails. Of course we admit that colleges must have money, and that, as the Springfield Republican says, the men to whom the nat now appeal are mainly the captal industry-men of costtive views and fearfut of what the social unrest of the time is leading to. The men who will give of their wealth freely in the interest of higher education and leave the matter of what shall be taught entirely to the facultyonly asking that they be loyal to the truths they see, and that they be ever on the search for more-are very tare. There are not enough of them in the whole country to support a single college. But they are almost as numerous as the professors and enough to make them jeopardize their bread and butter for its sake. And so, as the Springfield Republican says, the conclusion to which not a few colleges see to have come is, "We must teach what the captains of industry deem to be proper and safe." The extent to which the tyrannous rule of these captains is interfering in the realm of thought and speech is not apparent in the usual pressstatement touching

the causes of President Andrews' removal One would get the impression from these statements that President Andrews had been an offensive partisan-that he had stumped the country for free silver or some he has never made a public speech or pre sided over a public meeting or in any way taken public action in behalf of the free coinage of silver. His views were drawn out in private correspondence by former students of the university, and in one or two cases published by the parties receiving them. It was the publication of one of hese letters, revealing to the world Presi tion, that moved the trustees to demand a his office. If he would promise to see that no more of his tetters got into print, and

A Blessing For the Ladies. Thousands of ladies are using Brazil-

ian Balm. For soreness, pain, bearing down and many kinds of trouble, it acts like a charm. A 50 cent or dollar bottle often does more good in one week than any other remedy does in months. It any other remedy does in months. It goes right to the spot, removing all inflammation. Mrs. Geo. W. Roberts, of Wilmington, Del., says, "A strong solution of Brazilian Balm and warm water used as an injection has done me more good than all the remedies and prescriptions I ever tried."

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Three of anything in the clothing line excepting "featherweights" -suitsseparate trousers-or "bike" clothes.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

ECIFFO-King of Mosen and Water Bug exterminators. BROWN'S, 7th and E. I. ave. au7-Stem

t HAVE this 5th day of August, 1897.
Withdrawn from the firm of Post &
Chivet, and will not be responsible for
any debts made in the firm's name after
above cate.

J. H. CHIVELL,
aur.31

DENTISTRY done on weekly and monthly payments; crown and bridge work a specialty. DR. T. W. STURMLEFIELD, 11th and F. sts., over Mertz's Drug Store. my19-3mo

LEGAL NOTICE.

ESTATE OF Mary E. Colbarn, deceased:
No. 7248. Bocket 22. Jose M. Yanaga,
executor, has, with the approval of the
supreme court of the District of Columbia,
holding a special term for orphans; court
business, appointed Friday, September 3,
1897, at 10 o'clock a.m., as the time, and
said court as the place, for making payment and distribution under the court's
direction and control; when and where all
creditors and persons entitled to distributive shares of legacies or a residue, are
holdified to attend in person or by agent or
attorney, duly authorized, with their claims
against the estate properly voichod: Provided, this order be putilished once in each
of three successive weeks before said day
in the Washington Law Reporter and Washington Times Signed August 5, 1897.
J. NOTA Meditale, Register of Wills
au9-oaw-38

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Washington, D. C., August 9, 1897 Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia mend to make the following improvements, which is, in their judgment, necessary for the public health, safety and comfort. Assessments for one-half of the cost of the same will be made as provided for in public net No. 171 approved August 7, 1894. Parties who are interested in the proposed work are hereby notified that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia will give a hearing at the District Building on August 25, 1897, at 11 o'clock a m., to any and all persons who may desire to object to said improvements being made. SETTING NEW GRANITE CURBING on 16th street northwest, between Kenesaw avenue and Park street; estimated cost, \$300. JOHN W ROSS, JOHN B WIGHT, W. M. BLACK, Commissioners, D. C. aug. 10, 29, 21.

JOHN B. WIGHT, W. M. BLACK, Commissioners, D. C. aug.10,20,21

EXTENSION OF HIGHWAYS IN THE BISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Washington, July I, 1897. To whom it may concern: The commission created by section 2 of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1893, mittled "An act to provide a permanent system of highways in that part of the bistrict of Columbia lying outside of cities," has received from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia a certified copy of a map showing a proposed permanent system of highways in the District of Columbia within the area bounded by North Capitol street. Florida avenue, Eastern Branch, and the District line. This map and plats showing in detail how each tot and tract is affected by the proposed system of highways, are now on exhibition in Room 9, 4th floor, of the District Building. All persons interested are invited to examine the mop and plats. The commission will consider any suggestion or profest concerning the location of any highway or portlen of a highway as shown on the map. The suggestions and protests outside map. The suggestions and protests outside in reasons for the chances and show the property owned or controlled by the objector. All probests, etc. must be automitted on or before the FIRST OF OCTOBER, 1897, and he addressed to the Chief on Engineers, U. S. Army, War Department, Washington, D. C. The commission will meet October 15, 1897, at 9 ociock a. m. in the office of the Secretary of War, to dispose of all objections, and will then hear orally from those who desire to thus support their written objections. R. A. Al-GER, Secretary of War, C. N. BLISS, Secretary of the Interest; JOHN M. WILSON, Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army.

self, the committee would allow the matter to drop, otherwise they would be obliged to act, and the corporation would demand the

surrender of his office.

He declined to be murrled, sent in his resignation, and has since accepted the presidency of the Cosmopolitan University. a correspondence school, backed by John Brisben Walker, of the Cosmop-litan magazine. New York. Since writing the fo going the committee's explanation of their conference with President Andrews, toand their statement does not in any way Their euphonious presentation of the matter does not in the least degree alter the ugli-ness of the disgraceful fact that they tried to tempt President Andrews to keep back truths, the realization of which he deemed essential to the people's freedom and the nation's prosperity, and were willing to keep and use the ability of such a t renegade for the furtherance of their own

selfish ends. It is specially cheering to note that twenty-four out of thirty-seven members of the faculty of Brown University have united in address to the corporation protesting against the action taken in regard to President Andrews. They show that the charges of inefficiency in furthering the national interests of the college charges under cover of which the corporation hoped to hide its dirty work-were utterly in the face of well known facts. He had more than doubled the university's

Rut altogether, apart from the quention of money, they regard the policy of suppression as fatal to the standing and usefulness of the university, the students well know, or suspect, that on certain subjects the silence of their president has been purchased or imposed. It will be known that no man who comes to the presidency has the fibre or stamma of Andrews, or Wayland or Sears, or Robinson. If he had the men who dismissed Andrews would not have chosen bim. No student, therefore, will expect hereafter anything more than a cuckeo in the president's office.

DIED.

AMITY-On Sunday, August 8, 1897, at 1:45 o'clock a. m., WALTER JOSEPH, infant son of R. J. and Sadle F. Amity, aged seven months and nineteen days.

Funeral from residence, No. 225 F street northwest, Mondlay, 4 p. m.
Little Waiter was our darling;

Pride of all our hearts and bonne;
But an angel came and whispered, "Darling Walter, do come home."

It By his GRANDFATHER, JOHNSON-On Sunday, August 8, 1897.

1t By his GRANDFATHER.
JOHNSON-On Sunday, August S. 1897,
at 7:30 a. m., NORMAN WILLIAM, infant son of William H., fr., and the late
Mary E. Johnson, nee Burgess. Acced
twenty days.

J. WILLIAM LEE. UNDERTAKER, 832 Pa. Ave. N. W

party is not expected to live.